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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

Of Great Interest to the United States of Colombia.

Mr. ROOSEVELT signed the Cara bill on Saturday night. It is now law. There will be an interoceanic canal, constructed, owned, absolutely controlled. and, if need be, fortified and defended by the United States Government soius.

By the provisions of this act the President is not authorized to complete the proposed transaction with the French company by paying over to them the forty millions of dollars and thus committing our Government irrevocably to the Panama route, until two things have happened:

First, the President must be satisfied that the French company can convey good title to all of its property;

Secondly, the President must have obtained by treaty with the Republic of Colombia control of the necessary territory on the Isthmus of Panama, under certain distinctly specified conditions.

Not until these two things have happened will the choice of a canal route be definitely fixed on Panama. If one or the other or both of the prescribed conditions fail to be fulfilled, the canal will go to Nicaragua in spite of volcanoes and every other particular in which that route is inherently or incidentally the inferior of the two. This is the section of the act which will operate in that event to deprive Colombia forever of the immeasurable benefits now promising to brighten and dignify her future:

Should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colom bia and the rights mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reason. able terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaregua, upon terms which he may consider nable, for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, shall through the said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed in ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific

There it is in black and white, the still living and possible alternative-Colombia's irreparable loss and Nicaragua's immense gain through all the centuries to come

We call the attention of the statesmen and philosophers at Bogota, and of their alert representative in Washington, to the circumstance that they still have something to do in order to secure the canal. They must be well aware already that the advocates of the Nicaragua route profess to be in no degree discouraged by the defeat of the Hepburn bill and the enactment of the Spooner substitute. The partisans of Nicaragua, in the Senate, in the House, and in the newspaper press of the country, declare their strong confidence that through the failure of the President to obtain a title good in law from the New Panama Company, or through his failure to conclude a satisfactory treaty with Colombia, the scene of canal operations will ultimately and inevitably be transferred to the Greytown-Brito route

As to the soundness of the title which the Frenchmen can give, we are not so much worried about that as Senator MORGAN appears to be.

As to the other possible obstacle, the solution of that difficulty is entirely in the hands of Colombia. The treaty which she proposes to make with us was sent to the Senate and House by Secretary HAY on May 16. A comparison of its conditions with the requirements of the Spooner act shows that Colombia must modify her terms somewhat if she

expects to get the canal. For example, the law requires the President to obtain from Colombia "perpetual control of a strip of land, not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean to the Pacific. The treaty proposed by Colombia, on the other hand, grants " a zone five kilometres wide for a period of one hundred years. with the privilege of renewal." strip is only half wide enough to satisfy the statutory requirement, and the period of the lease is not long enough. There are other important details which will have to be adjusted by negotiation in order to meet the terms under which the President is authorized to proceed to the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

To suppose that Colombia will be unwilling to make these necessary changes in the proposed treaty, and will consequently assign the incalculable benefits of he canal to her neighbors, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is to assume that Colombia is the most foolish and short-sighted copublic that exists or ever existed on this or any other planet.

Good Roads Bring Wealth.

No one familiar with the subject will deny that first-class highways constitute one of the best features which a State or country can possess. They not only facilitate transportation among the people who live near them, but they offer a strong inducement to outsiders to settle along their borders, and thus materially enhance the value of real estate. In other words, they bring wealth and prosperity.

The strongest evidence which we have from the State of New Jersey, where the the extent of 33 1-3 per cent., cannot be work of highway improvement has been asked to go any further in the absence carried on diligently during the past of a corresponding concession. Aus-

few years. New Jersey expended for road making in 1901 half a million dollars, and the appropriation for similar purposes this year will approximate twice that amount. Since the good increased \$27,000,000. Precisely what bonds. portion of this increase has resulted; ways cannot, of course, be said; but authorizes the statement that there are several regions under his supervision to which improved roads have been, primarily, the means of attracting wealth to the extent of from \$1,000,000

to \$4,000,000. What is true concerning the increased valuation of property in New Jersey as the result of scientific road making is undoubtedly true, in a large measure, as regards other parts of the country. It is well known that in the Empire State where, during the four years preceding 1902, \$670,000 had been devoted under the Higbie-Armstrong law to highway construction, real estate has appreciated in value greatly, particularly in the sections immediately affected by the expenditure in question; and it is expected that, inasmuch as the amount of money to be spent this year for road building in this State will be larger by far than that spent in the past, the results to be achieved therefrom will be correspondingly good.

There is, however, no special reason why New York and New Jersey should present a striking illustration of the advantages accruing from improved highways. Although the good roads advocates here have been active and determined, it is doubtful if they have been more zealous in their efforts than the friends of the movement in some other States, notably Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, not to mention various parts of the West, where progress in the direction indicated

has been marked. The people of Massachusetts have been extremely aggressive in the matter They have employed highway experts to procure and examine minutely various materials and combinations of materials adapted for roadbeds, in order to determine which was the best and an hour's ride in any direction within the borders of the Bay State is sufficient to convince an intelligent observer that the money spent to improve its thoroughfares has been spent wisely.

The introduction of the automobile has, beyond question, stimulated greatly the interest in the highways of this country. With this new conveyance people nowadays think little of travelling fifteen or twenty miles by road, whereas ten miles behind a horse might seem a comparatively long distance. Hence, there is a stronger tendency than before to establish permanent homes in the country. As the work of road making continues and avenues are opened which will remain passable the year around, this tendency will surely increase and develop; and, as a prominent member of the Ontario Parliament recently predicted, it may not be long before the tide of migration to our cities will be effectively turned toward the country as the result of the united effor facilities of transportation.

Notwithstanding King EDWARD's illdoubt, be made to prevent the meeting of adoption.

The subjects proposed for discussion by the Colonial Office are four, to wit the political relations of Great Britain and the colonies; imperial defence; the commercial relations of the empire; and the relations of Australia and New Zealand with the islands in the Pacific There is not the slightest likelihood that anything will be done to tighten the political bonds which unite the United Kingdom to its self-governing dependencies. The utmost that is likely to be effected in this direction is an agreement that triennial conferences shall be held between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premiers of the Colonial Governments. It is equally probable that no steps will be taken to of the burden of imperial defence than they now bear. Neither Canada nor Australia is likely to agree to the pro- years later. posal emanating from New Zealand that an imperial reserve force shall be created in each colony for service in case of emergency outside the colony in which such reserve is formed. It is even doubtful whether assent will be given to a minor suggestion made by New Zealand that the Australian squadron shall be strengthened on the lines of existing arrangements. Those arrangements are that a part of the cost of maintaining the squadron is borne by Australia so long as the squadron remains in Australian waters for local defence. In finances the Government of the Australian Commonwealth cannot afford to increase the appropriation now made for

As regards the commercial relations of the empire and the colonies, no suggestion is known to have been put forward by Canada, nor, indeed, can any be expected, in view of the declaration made by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH that under no circumstances would a preference be given to colonial food products in the British market. It is of course, barely possible that, when Lord Salisbury resigns the Premier ship, such a reconstruction of the British Cabinet may take place as will subordinate the free trade element, and permit Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to discriminate in favor of colonial breadstuffs. Meanwhile Canada, which has already given

tralia will not promise to reduce her roads movement was started there the favor is her assent to the imposition value of the State's taxable property has of imperial stamp charges on colonial The Australian Government evident-

directly from the betterment of the high- ly thinks that, far from assuming any definite part of the burden of imthe State Commissioner of Public Roads | perial defence, or reducing the revenue derived from duties on imports from Great Britain, it ought to be rewarded for the military aid supplied during the operations in South Africa. To that end it suggests that preference should be given to the colonies in army and navy contracts and in the construction of ocean cables and the purchase thereof. British manufacturers will be apt to think that, if the United Kingdom is to go on bearing the whole cost of imperial defence, they ought, in equity, to have the profits resulting from the contracts named. Outside of agreeing to submit to stamp duties on colonial bonds, in exchange for a preference in the British market, the only concession which Australia seems willing to make is a reconsideration of her refusal to permit appeals from her Federal Supreme Court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and a consent to the establishment of an imperial Court of Appeal in lieu of that committee. It will be observed that Australia is much less devoted to the mother country than is Canada, which not only permits appeals to the Privy Council, but has gratuitously given a preference of 33 1-3 per cent. to British manufactures.

The colonies will undoubtedly join in the request that subsidized mail services be established between Australia. New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain, and they will offer to bear their respective shares of the cost of such arrangements. It remains to be seen, however, whether any additions to the subsidies already granted by Great Britain will be sanctioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, alive as he is to the difficulty of sustaining the staggering burden resulting from the South African War. Of relatively unimportant suggestions credited to New Zealand, Natal and Cape Colony, one of two may be adopted. An agreement may be made, for instance, that the naturalization of aliens in any part of the British Empire may uffice for the whole of the empire, and that members of the learned and skilled professions who have been admitted to practise in Canada, Australia or New Zealand, shall be allowed to practise in South Africa. Some attempt may also be made to assure the mutual protection

f patents. dent that the long-heralded conference of Colonial Premiers will prove futile as regards the principal features of Mo "HAMBERLAIN'S scheme, to wit the politcal consolidation of the empire, joint an imperial Customs Union.

The Democratic Party With the progress of the criticism

low being passed upon the Hon Groven CLEVELAND by our esteemed Louisville ontemporary, the Courier-Journal, we have merely the interest due to a love that are being exerted to improve the of historical accuracy. Because Col. to the Democratic party, as he

tage of residence in the East Mr. CLEVELAND may be all that Col. scotch a movement wholly dangerous it a wreck " is blasted by his own con-Homestead riots." No party which required the torch of anarchy to light. t to victory could be called a noble unit. It was a mob, boding as much

danger to itself as to the country. Nor, to go back further, could there have been unity in 1884, if the tariff plank then devised with such resoluimpose on the colonies any larger share | tion by the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL had to be smashed utterly and one of pure Kentucky make substituted eight

> The country is more interested in knowing on what is or is to be Democratic unity for the future.

A Church of Chelsea. Sunday was the sixty-sixth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. For New York, therefore, this is an old church. Its history carries us back to the very interesting period when the roads of the village of Chelsea. in which it was built, were first giving the present straitened condition of its place to city streets cut through in accordance with the plan of numbered thoroughfares mapped out, in 1807, by a commission of which GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIMEON DE WITT and JOHN

RUTHERFORD were the members. It is to this commission that we owe the rectangular plan on which the streets of New York are laid out. They carried their map so far as 155th street, and thus gave food for the gibes of the wits of the period, who, to use the words of the official report, made it " a subject of merriment that the Commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China." The Commissioners explained. in self-defence, that they had only been governed by the shape of the ground," and had not had any such fantastic conception of possible growth as was attributed to them. They thought it " not yet heard in support of these facts comes | British manufactures a preference to improbable that considerable numbers

any such extravagance as imagining that tariff on British manufactures, even if before "centuries to come the ground her food products shall receive a prefer- north of Harlem fluts will be covered ence in the British market. All she is by houses." Not a single century has willing to give in exchange for such a passed, yet Harlem flats and the region for miles to the northward of them are covered with uninterrupted blocks of houses containing a population four or five times as great as the whole population of the New York of their day.

Chelsea village has acquired distinction by being the seat of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. That institution was built, in 1825, on land, known as Chelsea Square, of an area of about sixty lots, and comprising the block between Twentieth and Iwenty-first streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues, which was given to it by CLEM-ENT C. MOONE. The village received its name of Chelsea from Capt. THOMAS CLARKE, a retired English soldier, who had given that name to his country seat, situated on the Hudson River at about Twenty-third street. Part of this estate went to Bishop BENJAMIN MOORE, who had married a daughter of Capt. CLARKE, and from him it descended to his son, CLEMENT C. MOORE. It ran from Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street to Twentyfourth street and the river

Another large owner of land in Chelsea but of a subsequent period, was the late DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, whose spacious grounds and hospitable residence in Ninth avenue opposite the Theological Seminary were long a conspicuous feature of the district.

After streets were laid out, Chelsea was soon built up and became a part of the town notable for its conservative respectability; and it still retains a distinctive character of its own, as almost a separate community of unostentatious people in unostentatious homes.

St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth street near Ninth avenue, has had an experience of quiet prosperity throughout the sixtyix years of its existence. Both it and the district of the town in which it is have undergone fewer changes in that time than has been the lot of most New York churches and neighborhoods. Old helsea families are still represented in its vestry, and the scholarly repose of the theological grounds at close-by Chelsea Square preserves in its surroundings omething of the quiet which rested upon them before city streets began to be cut through the old village, in 1831.

For Cuba to Say, Not for Us.

Senator Elkins's annexation resolution nd his annexation speech yesterday might as well have been addressed to the stars in Orion's belt as to the Senate of the United States.

The substance of Mr. Elkins's argunent for the admission of Cuba as a State of the Union is contained in this short passage from his remarks of yesterday:

susticient reason can be urged against annex It to be the interest of both .

True, probably: and when Cuba says he same thing, and applies for admiscontributions to imperial defence and sion as a State of the American Union, Senator Elkins may appropriately resurrect his resolution and deliver a second time his speech, this time with pertinence and effect.

Miss Floretta in Hull.

We have been taught to venerate change a little Mr. WEBSTER's remark WATTERSON, whose mouthpiece our con- about Dartmouth College, Sir, it is a from proving entirely abortive, it is that recalls Kentucky pastures. It is Here is a Hull despatch which contains many suggestions made have any chance against Hill and Cleveland's advantarticle wherein Miss Floretta Vining. proprietor of a syndicate of South Shore newspapers," bewails "the in-WATTERSON now says he is, in order " to crease in the habits of drinking and swearing among young women." Bein character," namely. Mr. CLEVELAND's | wailings of this sort are common enough, | of ballot were given to somen their increased "proposed activity." Col. Watter-considerably too common. Some person's complaint, however, that "he sons have accommodating eyes which found the party a noble unit and left enable them to see whatever they are dams in her recent book. After calling atlooking for. In the opinion of many less fession, that, in 1892, the Democratic sharp-sighted or more cheerful philosoparty was "saved from defeat by the phers, such wails and tears as these largely in commerce, she continues:

Recently at a house party a young society oman, whom every one in Boston knows, brought a quart bottle of whister, and she and one gentle man drank it before limeh was announced "

Young society women in Boston may have special gifts in the matter of head and legs, and Boston men in Hull may have unusual thirst, but this story of Miss Floretta's will not hold water or whiskey. It is either an innocent yarn, the production of somebody whose knowledge of the size of morning draughts is limited, or else of some rude wag who delights to "string" Miss Floretta. We shall hear next of a young society woman whom every one in Boston knows, who tucks away a "Sew Yong, June 30" Janet Reid. in Boston knows, who tucks away a bottle of cognac before breakfast and takes a one-half keg of beer and a quart | The Aqueduct Commission vs. the Eightof green Chartreuse before luncheon.

Swearing," Miss FLORETTA goes on o say, " now is common among women." about the bottle of whiskey. But women who read Miss FLORETTA's article may be excused for bluestreaking. It takes a woman to say sweet things about

Mafficking " is a new English word riginating, possibly, in Ireland. It means rowdyism," or, strictly speaking, " red painting," applied, of course, to towns. " Hooliganing " is another form of " maf-ficking." but the precise difference between them few philologists would care to define Their novelty presents difficulties to the foreign students of English. Imagine a Frenchman wrestling with these two brandnew verbs:

Je maffiquinique, & Nous malliquiniquous,

The third person plural may be open to the objection of the purists that it unnecessarily irregularizes the verb. But mg/-

the strangers may be welcomed. They give new evidence in support of the theory that words grow when they are properly

What the bench of the State of New York loses by the retirement of the Hon EDGAR L. FURSMAN of Troy, a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department, the bar of the city of New York will gain. The news is that Justice FURSMAN is to retire from the bench and open a law office in this city. The reason given for this action is, that he now 60 years old, feels that he must devote the remainder of his active years to the accumulation of more dollars than come to him through his salary as a Justice of the

Supreme Court. In cases like that of Justice FURSMAN, and there are others like him, regret must be felt that the salaries of the Justices of our higher courts are not sufficiently high to make it possible for all to be able to afford to remain on the bench. However, Justice FURSMAN was an advocate before he was a Justice, and one of the great ones at the bar of this State.

Duffy's disputed hundred-yard record of 9% seconds, made in London, has to support it the fact that of the four watches held on him, when he ran in 9 3-5 seconds at the recent intercollegiate meet, one marked

Mrs. CYNTHIA HANDREX of West Monroe was 100 last week and gave a picnic in honor of her birthday. She digs in the garden. She is outdoors all she can be. She eat three square meals a day, and sleeps like a top. Fortunate among women, she has never seen a railroad train, a steamboat or a trolley car. She went to Oswego once in her childhood, and that has been all her travel. On this birthday she recited Thanetopsis." How has she educated herself to live a hundred years and more! Her system of training is simple. "don't know why I have lived so many years she says, " unless it is because I use to bacco. I have smoked a pipe since my forty-third year three times a day." Memorandum for aspirants to longevity: At 43 begin to smoke a pipe three times a Cigars will not do. We have no day. prejudice against cigars, but the smoking centenarians seem to be pipe smokers.

The Hon. BIG TIM SULLIVAN, friend o man and sports and the most Atlantean. majestic and beautiful statesman in Tam many, returns from Hot Springs to his capital. Aiready the thousands of Sullivanites are roaring:

" Chase the duck and fill the can, Hall Manhattan's mightlest man, Broach the cask and lose the bung. Honoring our hold and young Chieftain, Bro TIM SULLIVAN!

Mr. SULLIVAN is the boy to stir things up and inject ginger into the Triumvirate. But why does a vigorous and popular leader like him have patience with those poor thirds? Why not speak for yourself, TIM?

The Hop. H. H. Myers, Republican candi date for Governor of Arkansas, is or was Judge Advocate of the National Guard of that State. In a speech accepting the nomination, Mr. MYERS described the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Governor of Arkansas, as " a human windmill." Thereupon the Governor's private secretary wrote Mr Myens a letter asking him to resign from the National Guard so as to enjoy " per-fect freedom of speech." Governor Davis doesn't enjoy Mr. MyERS's perfect freedom of speech. Indeed, as applied to Governor Davis, the expression ' human windmill is not just to windmills. They don't turn the Massachusetts town of Hull. To all the time. The wind takes an hour or a day off when it listeth.

temporary is, sees no solid advantage small town and yet there are those Hon. Julius CESAR was fined \$1 for pedit, in Mr. Cleveland's reappearance, tion of political sentiment is crystallized little is the reverence for a great name in ness, the projected conference of Colonial he has turned a hostile face to "har- in the seldom-broken saw: "As goes this democratic age. Still, prophetic souls Premiers is to take place this week, and mony " in the particular shape born at Hull, so goes the State." There are like the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON will mark, our correspondent has furnished us by the recent meeting of the Tilden Club | few nobler names in the country of not without starts and tremors, that C.ESAR cable with a list of the subjects to be and needless to say he gives his reasons. Plymouth Rock and Puddle Dock, of is here, and Casarism cannot be farther discussed. As an earnest effort will, no with clearness of view that reflects the Shall-I-Go-Naked and Toad Hill. But off than Yorkville. At present, C.ESAB car-Star-Eyed's eyes, and freshness of speech | not all that comes from Hull is gold. | ries a basket or pushes a handcart, but when his time of mounting fortune comes, he will be the Man on Horseback. Mr worth while to consider which of the Col. Watterson's higher view of things some elegant extracts from an editorial Watterson can say: "Hail Casar, we who are about to cry salute thee."

Cooking and Weman's Rights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir. A cer side light upon the claim that if the right would seem to be thrown by Miss Jane Adtention to the fact that years ago women

of Miss FLORETTA's are wailed and touch the serving of foods to her own family, woman has never reliquished. It has, therefore, never been organ lived, and is in an undeveloped state. The ethics prevailing in regard to it are distinctly personal and unsocial. By way of illustration take the case (com-

By way of illustration take the case (common enough, I am sure, in New York) of brother and sister both in business, living simply without entertaining in a six-room apartment. There is need of some one to keep the rooms in order and provide two dain meals a day, but since neither employer oreason why the work could not be done business-like, nine-hour day by some fle-aged woman who perhaps makes her e with a brother or a married child. She NEW YORK, June 30 JANET REID.

Hour System. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Aqueduct economists say that eight-hour labor on the reservoir would cost the city a Humph! No doubt this assertion is as half-million dollars more. If so, there has pear truth in the sight of angels as that been something rotten in the letting of the contract that shut off honest competition. If contract that shut off honest competition. If
the statements of employers in several of the
building trades be of any force the cost of
building construction was not increased by the
eight-hour system, for I heard many of them
declare they got better prices on their contracts when the ten-hour system prevailed
than they do to-day, and, too, even though
they then paid less wages to mechanics and
laborers. Increased cost, then, has not
followed on the heel of the eight-hour day in
regard to buildings, at the same time it is no
stretch of fancy to say it helped considerably
to enhance the value of real estate around the
outskirts of the city, and so increased its
revenue.

Again, were it not for its introduction, even to the limited extent it yet prevails, the congested districts of the city would be so much more congested and extended that policing and planning model tenements and sanitariums for them would involve a cost ten times greater than eight-hour labor on a reservoir.

E. P. McDermott. NEW YORK, June 29.

Miss Sedgwick is Neither Musician Nor of Red Hatr

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: MISS Anne Douglas Sedgwick, author of "The Rescue," asks to have corrected recent statements concerning her in a friendly paragraph which has been going the improbable that considerable numbers may be collected at Harlem before the high hills to the southward of it shall be built upon as a city," but they disclaimed translation of "getting a jag." All the same

| All the same | All the same | All the same | All the same | All the same | All the same | The Century Magazine, New York, June 28.

PERMANENT CENSES BUREAU les Into Operation To-day - Rapid Work

in the 1930 Census. WASHINGTON, June 30. Beginning on July 1, though with an office force reduced from 3,500 to 750, the Census Bureau in Washington is made by act of Congress a permanent department for the compilation of census figures in a more expeditious and economical manner than heretofore The law providing for the 1900 census was passed March 3, 1800, and provided for the arly completion of the four chief features of a Federal census: population, agriculture manufactures and vital statistics. In these particulars the 1900 census was a decided

The census was begun on June 1, 1900; the first return was made on July 13, and on Nov. 27, in an incredibly short time, breaking all records, the population of the United States, with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii and of American soldiers and sailors on duty abroad, was officially declared. June 1 is the day fixed by custom for beginning a census. In 1850, the population returns were not stated until February 1852. The census statement of popul tim in 1870 was not completed until August, 1871, that of 1880 until March, 1881, and that of 1890 until the 12th of December. With celerity and accuracy the census figures Nov. 27, in an incredibly short time, breakof 1990 until the 12th of December. With celerity and accuracy the census figures of 1900 have appeared, the agricultural and manufacturing bulletins being brief and comprehensive. The vital statistics for all States, for the year ending June 1, appeared on August 20, 1991.

States, for the year ending June 1, appeared on August 20, 1901.

The policy of maintaining a permanent census bureau in accord with the general custom of European countries was justified and indorsed in Congress as a money-saving as well as time-saving plan for securing accuracy in official reports of population. American industries and health, and in place of the former method of a census taken every tenth year under the unsatisfactory conditions described in the message factory conditions described in the message of President McKinley of December, 1900:

The Director finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for the statistical work, thus raising the question whether in the interest of economy and a thorough execution in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work there should not be retained in the Government employ a certain number of experts not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to the taking of the decennial census, but in addition to have the advantage in the field and office work of the bureau of trained assistants t facilitate the early completion of this enormous undertaking.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. It Gives the United States the Rights Ac-

corded Other Powers in Zanzibar. WASHINGTON, June 30 - The Senate today, in executive session, ratified a convention with Great Britain giving the assent of the United States to the imposition of 10 per cent customs duty on merchandise imported into that portion of Zanzibar under a British protectorate. The consent of the United States is necessary to the imposition of this tax, because she was imposition of this tax, because she was one of the Powers taking part in the con-ference at Berlin regarding the suppression of slavery and the exclusion of firearms and spirits from the Congo Basin, in which Zanzibar is situated. The tariff is to run for fifteen years, unless sooner extended or the privileges accorded the United States are withdrawn. withdrawi

Under the treaty Great Britain, as pro-ectorate on behalf of the Sultan of Zangibar, assures to the flag, the vessels, the commerce and the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, in all parts of his dominions, all the rights, privileges and immunities concerning import and export duties, tariff regime, interior taxes and charges, and in general manner all commercial interests accorded the other Powers of the Berlin Conference.

TO BRING MASCAGNI HERE.

Pinal Contracts Signed in Rome for Composer's Appearance. Final contracts, under which Pietro Mascagni, the composer, is to come here to conduct a series of concerts in this country, were signed on Saturday in Rome. Mascagni is to arrive early in October. He will be heard first at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was engaged yesterday for the pur-

pose. He will conduct an orchestral con-cert, to be followed by a performance of Cavalleria Rusticana" in concert form Mascagni is to bring an orchestra with him to this country and a quartet of singers for the principal parts in "Cavalleria Rusti-cana." In all probability the orchestra will be Leandro Campanari's Philharmonic Orchestra from Milan, one of the most noted orchestral organizations in Italy. Mascagni may also conduct here Rossini's "Stabat Mater" He has just returned to Rome after conducting a series of successful orchestral concerts in Germany and Russia.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZIEWENT.

Former Secretary and Treasurer of a Newburgh Trust Company Arrested. NEWBURGH, June 30 - John Wise, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbus Trust Company, was arrested this afternoon charged with embezziement. He is said to have got away with \$3,000 of the company's funds. Rumors were rife last winter that something was wrong, but Wise was allowed to go and a successor was elected.
It is supposed that he was put under surveillance until an examination supported the fears of the company officials and the arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by the President. Wise was connected with the bank nine years. He is married

MONUMENT TO FRENCH ALLIES Likely to Be Erected at Newport With

and lives at 508 Liberty street.

Historie Stones. NEWPORT, June 30 - The city of Newport is contemplating the erection of a monument on the south shore of the barbor to touck the place of landing of the French troops in America during the Revolution. The anniversary of the event is July and it is likely that a committee will appointed and that the cornerstone of Chastelux, which was occupied by the French troops here, is at the top of the hill on land owned by Lorillard Spencer It is likely that stone from this fort will be used for the cornerstone

Going to California University. RETHLEHEM, Pa., June 3) Dr. William Prederick Bade of the faculty of the Mo ravian College has accepted the chair of Semitics at the University of California. He is a graduate of Yale, '95.

A Good Judge in Yonkers. To THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SIT I seldom find reference in your columns to the matchless city of Yunkers, your nearest neighbor, but as am a resident of Yonkers, and fully alive to the events of this growing city, I should like to bring to your notice one priceless possession that this city can boast of and that is a Judge who, without fear or favor, performs his whole duty all of

the time.
I should like to see this just and honorable public

Madge Dolly seems to be worrying over som Mariorie Yes. She sat on the beach all day

yesterday, and dorsn't know yes whether she will tan or blister. Safe Margin. Old Bocksey Can you afford to marry my

daughter? Impecune Oh, yes. You're worth more than

my debts amount to. Searching Titles.

Mrs. South Dakota Have you accepted him yet?
Mrs. Alimony No. My lawyer is searching the
court records to see that he was properly divorced

OVERRULES MR. RIVES.

Blanchard Cives Riverside Purk ners Extra Pay

Charles L. Guy, Edward V. Loew and Grosenor S. Hubbard as Commissioners to cor demn land for Riverside Park, obtained a decision for extra compensation over the protest of Corporation Coupsei Rives before Justice Blanchard yesterday in the Supreme Court. This commission was appointed on Nov. 27, 1894, and up to the present application its members had received: Guy \$17,360: Loew. \$17,410, and Hubbard, \$14,740

Mr. Hubbard was appointed in place of John H. Coster, deceased.

In the present application the Commissioners said that their prior pay ran up to Oct 1 last only, and what they want now is \$1,550 each for 155 days since Oct 1 last and up to May 1 last (or a little more than five days a week) at \$10 per day, and each asked for \$7,500 extra allowance. Corporation Counsel Rives objected to

any allowance contending that they had been fully paid for their work. He says: That they 'have devoted as much time as possible to hasten the proceedings is ab-surd in the light of the fact that they have aken over seven years to report upon itle and value of forty parties

While strongly denouncing the items of the present bills and noting that prior tells left no idea of bills to come the Corporation Counsel, apparently too full for utterance. calls attention without comment to the for lowing item in the present bills

The fair and reasonable amount of com-pensation to be made to the Commissioners together with all costs of surveys, mans and disbursements, is reserved for a future and subsequent report herein Justice Bianchard allows each of them for the full 155 days and adds:

In view of the importance and magnitude of the proceedings, the variety and intricacy of the questions involved, the responsibility resting upon the Commissioners and the amount of labor expended by them I grant to each Commissioner as additional compensation the sum of \$5,000

A till of the Commissioners appointed to condemn land for Crotona avenue Justice Blanchard chopped. The Commissioners, Emanuel Blumenstiel, James O. Farrell, and Willis Fowler, had each received about \$1,300 and they asked respectively for \$354, \$420 and \$426 more Justice Blanchard makes a cut to: Blumenstiei, \$234; Farrell \$308, and Fowler, \$368.

A GAME THAT DIDN'T WORK

Two Philadelphia Negroes Arrested for Attempting to Defraud the Treesury.

WASHINGTON, June 30. Charles Williams and George Day, colored, both of Philadelphia, were arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States Government

It is alleged that Williams sent to the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department the upper half of Treasury note amounting to \$56, with a sworn state ment that the lower halves had been destroyed by fire. The Treasury Depart ment promptly reimbursed Williams, and sent him new bills covering the full claim.

About a month later George Day sent to the Treasury Department the lower halves of the identical notes for which Williams had been reimbursed, claiming that they had been mutilated by a street car running over them. He also asked to be Chief Raille of the Redemption Division

the Treasury Department discovere fraud and promptly notified the Secre Service Bureau, whose agents in Phila-deiphia arrested both men on the charge of attempting to defraud the Government

CONCOURSE PARK OPENS TO-DAY A Desolate Spot of a Month Ago Converted Into a Pretty Resting Place.

Concourse Park at Coney Island will be pened formally to-day. Park Commissioner Richard Young will present the park to Borough President Swanstrom, who will turn it over to President Fornes representing Mayor Low, if the Mayor is inable to be present. A new American flag will be run up on the fifty-foot flag pole in the centre of the park. Caivin Tompkins, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee representing the Coney Island resident Alderman Lundy, President William I Wilcox of the Board of the Park Commissioners and Comptroller Grout will addre

the assemblage The park and city officials will be enter-ained by the residents, who are proud of the little park. The improvements so far completed have cost only \$25,000 of the \$60,000 appropriated. Within a few weeks the new sea wall will be constructed and an iron fence will surround the park, which

LOOKING AFTER PATRONAGE. Rush of Senators and Representatives to

WASHINGTON, June 30. There was a rush of Senators and members of Congresto the White House to-day in view of the approaching adjournment. No important conference was held with the Presider to-day, but nearly all his visitors wished to wind up matters of Federal patronage their States before leaving for home Among the many visitors were both Sena-tors from each of several States, including Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Beverlidge and Fairbanks of Indiana and Alliso:

Cost of Retiring Arm; Officers at Advanced Grades.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The War Department has completed the preparation of a statement in reply to a resolution of the House calling for a report on the increased cost to the Government of retiring army officers at an advanced grade since the

Spanish-American War The statement shows that within the period named forty-one officers have been romoted and retired before reaching the promoted and retired before reaching the retiring age of 64 years. The total increased cost is \$258,572, which includes the increased cost of paying these officers up to the time when they will reach the retiring age, and presupposes that they will all live to be 64 years old

WASHINGTON, June 30 - A license was obtained here to-day for the marriage of Lyman T. Whitehead of Erie, Pa., and Esther Bartlett Clark of Washington, who achieved considerable notoriety some because of the testimony of nesses in the unsuccessful suit for divorce instituted against her by James R. Clark the Pittsburg millionaire. Mrs. Clark sub sequently obtained a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion, and has since lived in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.- In a circular letter to all executive employees of the naval establishment, Secretary Moody calls attention to the law of Congress declaring against a civil pension list, and for promotion by merit, and directs in effect that clerks and other employees of ability who get small salaries shall displace clerks and others on high salaries who do not show any desire to do more than routine work.

Sensior Porsker Better.

WASHINGTON, June 30 Senator Foraker, who has been ill for several days, is reported this morning to be much improved. He had a slight attack of peritonitis last week and was compelled to take to his bed on Saturday. His physicians say he was able to sit up this morning and may be able to go out in a few days.

Arm Set to Music.

From the Nashville American. While a physician was setting the broken arm of a Butler man recently the latter composed a waite